Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 23 with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Conventional RF tags were simple repeaters designed to receive synthetic aperture radar (SAR) signals, shift the signal in Doppler, and transmit a reply with respect thereto using a technique known as "digital radio frequency memory" (DRFM). These devices also typically perform simple modifications of the received signal to send additional useful information. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 9 with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- While this problem may be addressed to some extent by the use of a broadening modulation with a long pulse swept over a wide frequency band coupled with phase coding on the reply signal, this approach requires more energy for the reply signal to be decoded reliably at the aircraft. This broadening a waveform allows for the reply signal to be more easily discriminated relative to the reflections generated by the surrounding terrain and thus detected. The combination of higher energy levels and higher observeability of the reply signal renders this approach unattractive for the target application for RF tags. In addition, the higher power levels further limit battery life. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 18 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Thirdly, conventional RF tag design is limited with respect to the types of radar signals that may be answered. --